

REMARKS

Claims 19 and 20 are amended. New claims 22-29 are added. No new matter is added.

As amended, claim 19 defines patentably over McCalley (U.S. Patent No. 4,829,372).

First, claim 19 recites that only “upon detection of addressing information that matches a predetermined address associated with said receiver” is a second input stream enabled to extract desired data from a broadband primary data signal. In other words, the proper recipient of the data is ascertained first (by address matching), then the data is extracted from the broadband signal by enabling the second input stream. McCalley discloses the opposite temporal arrangement: the broadband receiver is first selectively tuned by a narrowband control channel, col. 8, lines 15-34, and the proper subscriber is then determined by inspecting a presentation script intermixed with the audio and video packets, col. 8, lines 35-48. McCalley summarizes this at col. 8, lines 57-63:

The function of presentation player converter 66 is to locate and tune to that frequency band within the CATV spectrum where the digital information stream is located, and [then] to transform and monitor this information for processing and handling details as required to deliver video/audio presentations to requesting subscribers.

It is manifest that the information must first be obtained (by tuning to the proper frequency band) before it is “process[ed] and handl[ed] … as required to deliver video/audio presentations to requesting subscribers.”

Additionally, claim 19 explicitly recites that the second input stream is enabled without tuning said second input stream to a different frequency. For at least these two reasons, claim 19 defines patentably over McCalley.

New claim 23 is directed to a ground-based receiver for a satellite communication system, and explicitly recites first and second streams receiving signals from a satellite. McCalley does not disclose satellite communications. Additionally, claim 23 recites that the second input stream is enabled “upon matching said receiver’s unique address to a data packet address in said narrowband index signal,” thus reciting the temporal limitation discussed above

that further defines over McCalley. For at least these reasons, claim 23 defines patentably over McCalley.

New claim 27 is a method claim directed to receiving data addressed to a particular receiver. Claim 27 recites a predetermined address unique to the particular receiver, comparing addresses from a narrowband index signal to the unique address, and, in response to detecting a match, enabling a broadband receiver without retuning it. McCalley does not disclose any predetermined address associated with a receiver, matching addresses from a narrowband signal to it, or enabling a broadband receiver in response to detecting such a match.

Furthermore, claim 27 explicitly recites enabling the second receiver without retuning it. For at least these reasons, claim 27 defines patentably over McCalley.

New method claim 29 explicitly recites the temporal ordering discussed above: detecting a match between addresses in a narrowband signal and a unique receiver address, and "after detecting said address match," receiving portions of a broadband signal to obtain a data packet. Claim 29 also recites the use of a packet start time extracted from the narrowband signal to time the enabling of the broadband receiver. McCalley does not disclose this ordering of address matching and broadband reception, and is completely silent on the presence or use of packet start time information. For at least these reasons, claim 29 defines patentably over McCalley.

All pending claims defining patentably over the art of record, prompt allowance of the present application is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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